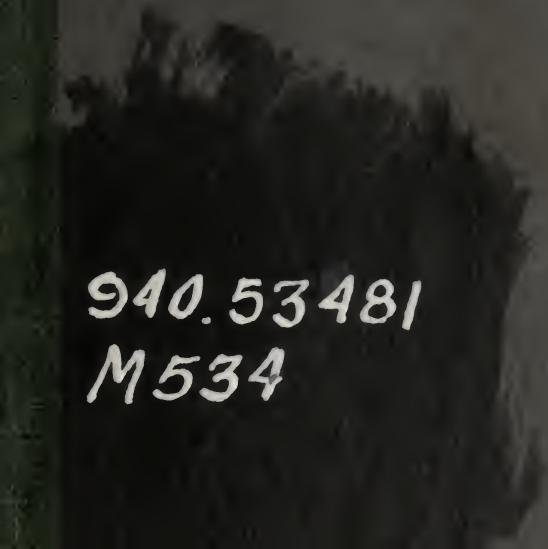
U. OF F. LIBRARIES

Men of Norway

by
Norwegian Journalist



940.53481
M534

UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARY

THE GIFT OF

Royal Norwegian Information
Services

PHOTOMOUNT
MULTIBINDER
Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

PRICE 1/-

THE MARCH OF TIME

by a NORWEGIAN JOURNALIST

MEN OF NORWAY

His Majesty King Haakon VII — True hero of all men of Norway.

"MARCH OF TIME" SERIES Pictorial Editor: Eunice Holland

8

MEN OF NORWAY

★

By
NORWEGIAN JOURNALIST

LONDON
THE PILOT PRESS

940.5
N1534

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

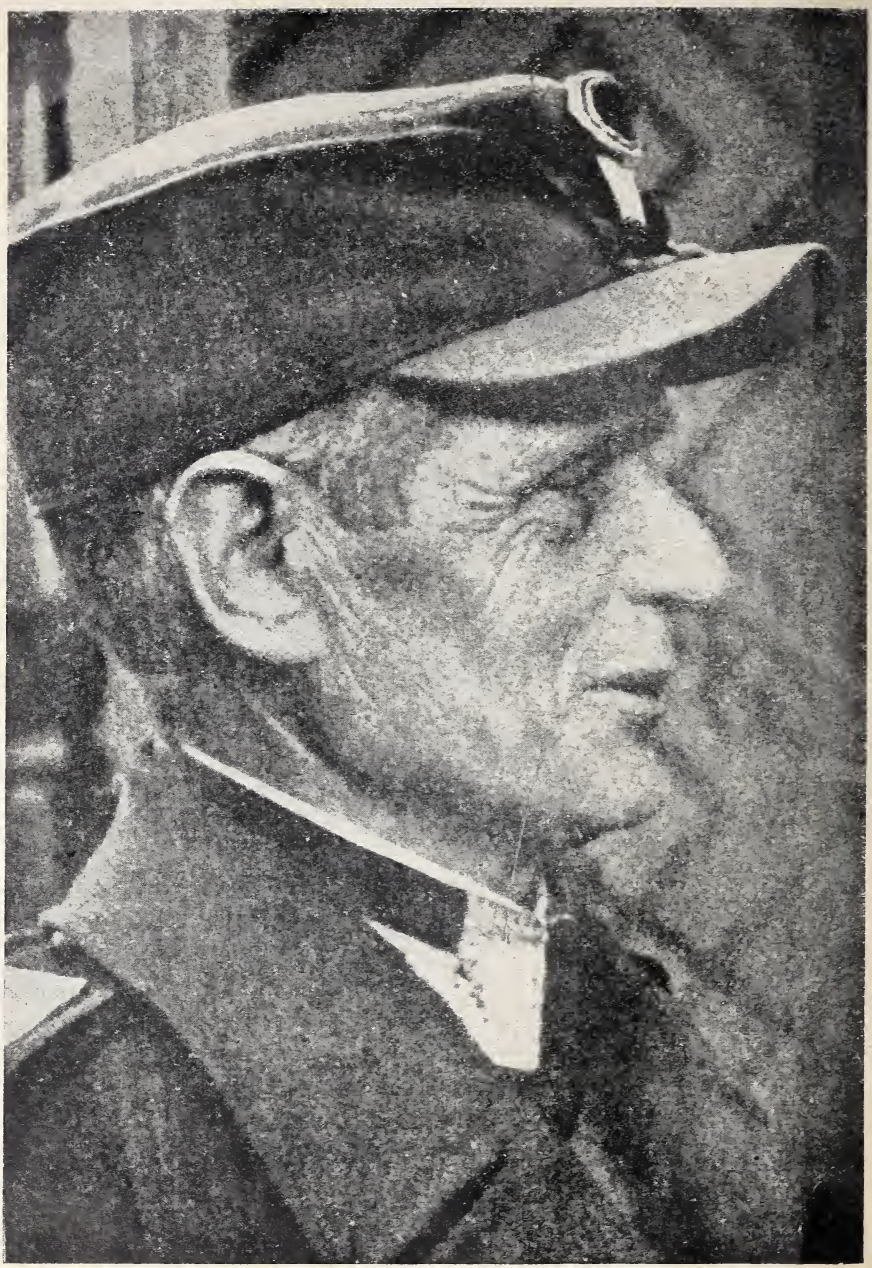
	Page
His Majesty King Haakon VII—True hero of all men of Norway	(*Cover*) 2
General Otto Ruge — "Be faithful and be prepared"	4
Were these the actions of a friendly "protector"?	6, 7
The friendly gesture of machine guns	8
We just ignore them when we can	9
There's always trouble for Norwegian patriots	10
All through the forests of Norway, where even the Gestapo cannot find us—	11
—our boys have set up short wave radio transmitters	12
The penalty is death, but transmission of news goes on	13
Information to our Government in London	14
There are many ways to work against the enemy — by mixing too much sand in the concrete—	16
—or by flavouring the fish with kerosene	17
The real news is published in barns and cellars	18, 19
Most hated of all is Vidkun Quisling. Patriotic Norwegians use this stamp, "30 pieces of silver. Dishonour and contempt have Quisling's misdeeds brought upon him"	20
Long live the king	21
Commander-in-Chief of Norway's Army, Navy, and Air Force	23
A nightmare to the Germans	23
Crown Prince Olaf with Norway's Minister to Britain	26
Norwegian girls have escaped to Britain, too	27
At home in England — for the duration	28
In America, Crown Princess Martha and her children wait to return again to a free Norway	29
General Hantseen commands combined forces of Norwegians abroad	30
Thousands have escaped from Norway—	31
—but they are preparing to return	31
We have equipment and experience now	32
One day our enemy will be the target	33
Flying Norway's naval ensign in Atlantic battles	34
Seafaring Norsemen will not live under Nazi rule	35
Bearing to every battle zone supplies for the Allies	36
Major Ole Reistad commands the Royal Norwegian Air Force	38
Our Air Force trains at "Lille Norge" in Canada	39
Norwegian boys reach Canada *via* Scotland, Sweden, Russia, India, and China	40
Ready now to meet the Luftwaffe	41
Nazi guards know that we all try to escape	42
Whenever the sentry turns his back, we work fast and lower supplies for the journey to our boat	43
Only Nazis have petrol, and we steal a little at a time for the escape	43
At sea at last, our only worries now are mines, patrol bombers, and U-boats	44
But it's good to be on our way	45
No, not a U-boat this time, but a British submarine	46
With our allies a few of us have already made one trip to Norway	47
This Quisling whom we captured now knows the meaning of — LONG LIVE NORWAY — ALL FOR NORWAY	48

Printed in Great Britain *All Rights Reserved*

MEN OF NORWAY

At 5 o'clock in the morning of 9th April, 1940—when German warships had already entered the Oslo Fjord—Dr. Bräuer, the German Minister in Oslo, presented an ultimatum to Dr. Koht, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Norwegian Government. The ultimatum demanded the handing over to the German Army of all strategic centres in Norway—ports, military and naval bases and aerodromes—and the control by the Germans of all communications, by land and sea, and of all radio stations. Dr. Bräuer added: "Germany's only intention is to protect Norway against British attack."

This was really the beginning of the war between Norway and Germany. It is evident—and there are numerous proofs—that the German aggression had been prepared long in advance, and documents discovered on German officers killed or captured during the fighting in Norway show without doubt that the German transports were already on their way to Norway from German ports on 5th April—long before the British started to lay mines in Norwegian coastal waters.



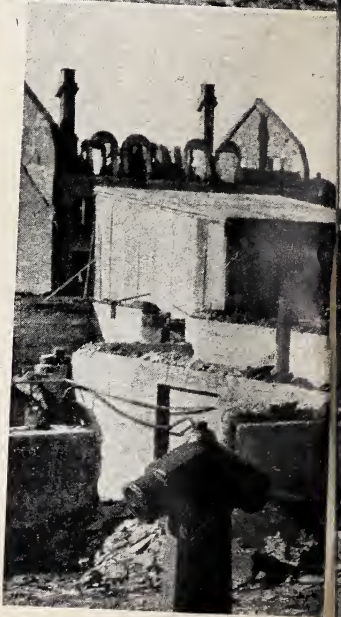
General Otto Ruge — "Be faithful and be prepared."

Dr. Bräuer had, it appears, given an assurance to Hitler, his master, that Norway would not resist any German invasion, and great must have been his surprise when the Norwegian Government rejected the German demands and ordered the mobilisation of the Norwegian Army. Never in this war of German aggression has the element of surprise played such a vital part as in Hitler's invasion of Norway. The Austrians were warned. The Czechs were warned. So were the Poles. But the Norwegians woke up one morning and found the Germans well planted within their gates. Under cover of darkness they had broken into this peaceful country, armed to the teeth.

Norway had a very small army and was badly prepared for war. Peace was the basis of Norwegian politics and the idea of democracy was deeply rooted in the minds of the Norwegian people. It is not to be expected that a country and a people which had devoted all their time and resources to social improvements could, at the same time, be prepared for war.

Through long years of work and planning, many generations of Norwegians had built up a country which was, at the outbreak of war, one of the most advanced in the whole of Europe. The war came to Norway with the odds heavily against her. With her small army and lack of defence preparations she could not possibly organise effective resistance to a war machine such as that which Germany turned upon her. However, from all over the country—from towns and fishing villages, mountains and valleys, even from districts already occupied by the invading forces—young Norwegians rallied to the fight. Many of them, unable to reach the main Norwegian forces, organised themselves into guerilla bands—harassing the German forces, destroying their supplies and slackening the pace of the German penetration, until, weak from lack of food and with their ammunition exhausted, they were obliged to give themselves up.

In the north of Norway, when the Norwegian High Command had had time to organise a more effective resistance, they were able—together with the help of British, French and Polish allies—to inflict heavy blows on the German War Machine. The important port of Narvik, occupied by the Germans on the first night of the war in Norway, was re-occupied by the Allies. But then the critical situation in France led to the withdrawal of the British, French and Polish forces. Finding themselves left without reinforcements of men or material, and without any hope of a successful conclusion to the fighting, the Norwegian forces were obliged to capitulate.



Were these the actions of a friendly "protector."?

The friendly gesture of machine guns.

Meanwhile, the Norwegian Navy put up a very gallant fight against the huge assembly of German warships and transports, and succeeded in destroying nine warships—amongst them two large cruisers—and a number of transports.

Altogether, during the fighting in Norway—on land and at sea—the Germans lost 60,000 men. So heavy were these casualties that Hitler was obliged to announce to the German people in explanation that 30,000 soldiers had "perished in a landslide"—a landslide which went unnoticed and unrecorded except by Dr. Goebbel's propaganda machine.

Royal Norwegian Government

We just ignore them when we can.

As has been said already, Dr. Bruäer had led Hitler to believe that the occupation of Norway would be accomplished without fighting. But it was the battle for Norway which forced Hitler not only to fight the longest campaign since he had begun his parasitic expansion in Europe, but also forced him to throw into the battle the powerful airforce which he had been keeping in reserve, in this way disclosing its strength an efficiency and enabling the Allies to prepare effective defence measures against possible attack on other fronts.

During the two months of fighting in Norway, the Government remained in the country, together with the King and the Crown Prince, moving from place to place as the German bombers pursued them far into the north of Norway. They organised the fighting, kept up the spirit of the people, and carried on the administration as well as possible under desperate conditions. When at last they were obliged to leave the country and take up the fight from other shores, it was with the constitutional authority of the people, given them two months before at the last meeting of the Storting, held on 10th June, 1940.

On 7th June, 1940, the Norwegian people heard that all fighting had ceased and their King and Government were leaving the country. But they heard also the stirring words of King Haakon,

spoken from Tromsoe radio station before he embarked on the destroyer which was to take him to Great Britain :

"We who send this appeal to you in the hour when we are compelled to leave Norway's soil," he said, "are resolved to devote all our strength, our lives and all that we hold dear to the cause of Norway. We are confident that we shall soon return to a free and independent Norway, and we hope that we shall be able to do that with honour. The thought which will underlie all our actions overseas and which we know that we hold in common with all who remain in the homeland, is expressed in the words 'Long live Norway — All for Norway'."

General Ruge, Commander-in-Chief of the Norwegian Forces during the fighting in Norway, remained behind with his troops, and is now a prisoner of war in Germany. On 10th June, 1940, while his men were being mobilised after the capitulation, he broadcast the following message :

There's always trouble for Norwegian patriots.

All through the forests of Norway, where even the Gestapo cannot find us—

"Remember this : No country can ever rise again merely by waiting for something to happen—by waiting for help from the outside. It may take time before the day arrives, but that day may also come faster than anyone to-day believes. I implore you, therefore, each man in his own circle, to advocate this one thought: *Be faithful, and be prepared.* And whether on that day I be dead or alive, I shall be among you."

Although addressed to his soldiers, General Ruge's words were carried into every home in the country. The people of Norway realised that a dark and difficult time lay before them, but the

—our boys have set up short wave radio transmitters.

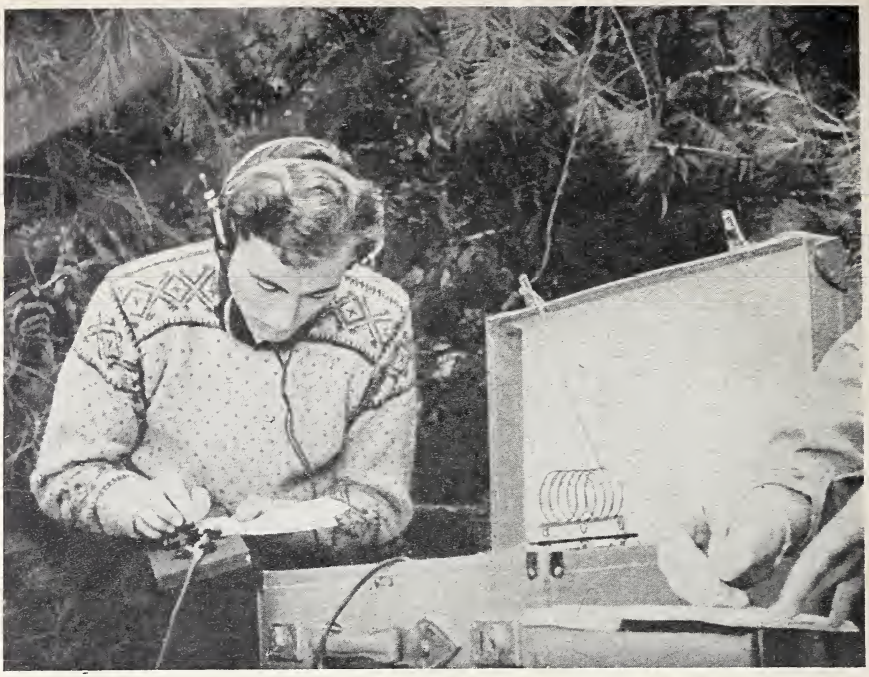
words of their King and their General brought them fresh hope and renewed courage. They understood then that the war was not finished for them. They had lost the first battle, but the fight would go on—until Norway was free again.

The penalty is death, but transmission of news goes on.

THE NORWEGIANS CONTINUE THE FIGHT

When the men of Norway returned home after the fighting, they found that their towns and villages—even their very homes—already bore the mark of the German occupation. The Norwegian people realised from the first, the necessity of avoiding open demonstrations of hostility, they decided to organise themselves in a silent, under-ground opposition.

At first the Germans, acting on orders, adopted a friendly attitude towards the Norwegians—keeping up the pretence of having come to protect them. But the Norwegian people remembered the 9th April—remembered how even before that date German transport



Information to our Government in London.

ships, disguised as merchantmen, had lain in waiting in Norwegian fjords and harbours, their holds loaded with men and war materials —remembered the "tourists" and "commercial travellers" scattered throughout the country who, on the morning of 9th April had appeared in the uniform of the German Gestapo—remembered the indiscriminate bombing of towns and villages which contained no military objectives. Were these the actions of a friendly "protector?" Even during the darkest period, when France had fallen and Norway, forced to capitulate, shared with the rest of occupied Europe the terrible vision of final German victory, the Norwegian people did not weaken in their attitude towards the invaders. With icy aloofness and unconcealed contempt they ignored all approaches.

Meanwhile, the Gestapo spies and police were at work, in restaurants, cinemas, theatres, sports grounds—everywhere that people gathered together—and the Norwegians learned that it was safe to speak of political events only at home or in their own circle of friends. Even while, for political purposes, the Germans had attempted to fraternise with the Norwegian people, they had no faith in the power of their "New Order" to make its own appeal

to the people. They had, from the very beginning, to bring their intricate system of spies, Gestapo and terror to *force* them into subjection.

German plans for the complete nazification of Norway were disclosed on 26th September, 1940, by Reichskommisar Terboven, when, having failed to persuade the Norwegian Storting to depose King Haakon, he announced the dissolution of all political parties except Quisling's Party, the Nasjonal Samling. Before the 9th April, Quisling and his party had had only a very small following. At the height of his "popularity," in 1937, Quisling was not able to obtain more than 2 per cent. of the votes at the general election, and did not gain a single seat in the Storting. After the war came to Norway, Quisling became, not only for all Norwegians but for all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, the archetype of a man who has betrayed his country. One of the most striking features of the Germans policy in Norway is that, while maintaining their pretence of friendship for the Norwegian people, they yet called into power a man who was heartily detested by 99 per cent. of the population.

Terboven's pronouncement of 29th September succeeded only in deepening the gulf between the Norwegian people and the occupation forces. Instantly the people arose as one man. In his speeches Quisling had frequently alluded to the necessity of Norway's becoming a united nation. He even went so far as to say : "Norway is one country : I will make of it one people." When his party came into power, protected against the Norwegian people by German bayonets, he did in fact succeed in uniting all Norwegians—not behind him, but against him and his German masters.

When the Germans won the first battle against the Norwegian army and occupied the country, they were certain that they had defeated Norway once and for all. What was their surprise, therefore, to find, at the end of Autumn 1940, that they had to face a new army—an army the more dangerous because it was invisible—an army which consisted not merely of some twenty thousand badly equipped men, but which comprised the whole Norwegian people, from the youngest school child to the oldest pensioner : men and women from every walk of life, rich and poor, workers, business men, students, intellectuals, professional men and sportsmen. Every hour of the day the resistance of these people makes itself felt, and it will never end until the day that the Germans are driven out of the country. The German soldiers are made uneasy and apprehensive. Norwegian homes are closed to them. The only way in which they can draw a pleasant word from a Norwegian

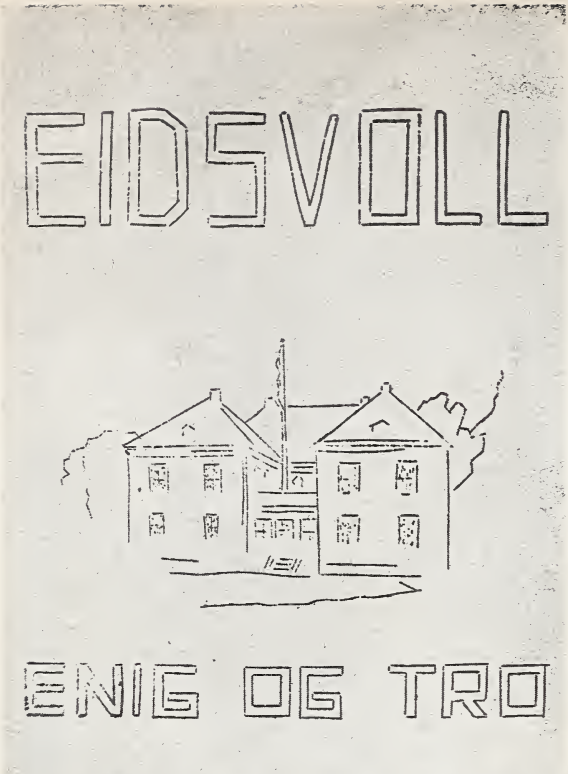
There are many ways to work against the enemy — by mixing too much sand in the concrete—

is by telling him that Hitler is a scoundrel and Quisling a traitor to his country, and even this is not always successful. The Germans have taught the Norwegians not to trust them, and, besides, it is not good to be seen talking to a German in the street. Friends and family would demand an explanation.

—or by flavouring the fish with kerosene.

Their obstinate struggle has already cost the opposition dear. The terror regime of the Gestapo has found in Norway an excellent field for its cruel and barbarous methods of oppression. The prisons of Norway are crammed far beyond their capacity with citizens who have not hesitated in their duty as loyal Norwegians. In these prisons are confined not only a great part of the youth of Norway, but also, as it were, the elite of the country—sometimes four of them forced to occupy a cell which was intended to hold only one.

When all the prisons were full to overflowing, the Germans released criminals who were serving sentences imposed on them by Norwegian law in order to make room for their "political prisoners." When even this did not provide enough room they were obliged to build concentration camps all over the country, in which loyal Norwegians are now serving long-term sentences varying from ten



The real news is published in barns and cellars.

to fifteen years' hard labour. Many Norwegians have also been sent to Germany to serve long terms of imprisonment under conditions which are not possible even to imagine.

In the well-known prison in Oslo—No. 19 Möllergaten—political prisoners suspected of having taken an active part in the underground opposition have been tortured to death by the Gestapo for refusing to give away information which would lead to the arrest of their comrades. This is one more proof that the Germans have as yet found no means of intimidating the Norwegian people, and their growing desperation has driven them to lose control of themselves completely. The German Military Court has to date (October, 1942) sent 106 Norwegians to their death by execution.

But whatever the Norwegian people may be suffering, it would not be true to say that they are unhappy. They know that they are struggling in a just cause and know that they are fighting for all that they have loved and which has been wrested from them by the enemy. They fight for the future of their children, the future of their country—for their liberty, without which life would not be worth living. This spirit is stronger than the body, and cannot be crushed by tanks and planes.

A deadly weapon which the Germans have been unable to confiscate or destroy—and which they can never understand—is the

Most hated of all is Vidkun Quisling. Patriotic Norwegians use this stamp, "30 pieces of silver. Dishonour and contempt have Quisling's misdeeds brought upon him."

Norwegians' sense of humour, kept alive in spite of the darkness which has penetrated their lives. The following is a typical story which was current in Bergen some time ago :

A citizen of Bergen, seeing that all the best men of his town had been imprisoned, felt that it was a reflection on his patriotism that he himself was at liberty. He decided to get himself arrested. Jumping on to a crowded tram he shouted at the top of his voice: "Long live the King of Norway!" The only result of this was that the conductor hurried up to him and offered him a free ride on the tram. Exasperated, he thought he would try the railway station. There he knew there would be many German soldiers, and he felt sure he could somehow manage to annoy them. Arriving at the station he saw a troop of German soldiers, led by a German officer, leaving one of the platforms. He hurried towards them, shouting again: "Long live the King of Norway!" The German officer quickened his step and grabbed the man by the arm. "Hush, you fool!" he whispered in his ear. "We have two Nazis with us."

KING HAAKON OF NORWAY

King Haakon's popularity was already firmly established when Norway was drawn into the orbit of the second world war, but it was the German invasion of 9th April, 1940, and the King's upright and courageous stand against the Germans which made him the true hero of the people—and the unifying symbol of their fight. During the two months of war in Norway, King Haakon shared, as did Crown Prince Olav also, in all the sufferings and trials of

Long live the king.

a people fighting against overwhelming odds. Wherever he went, from Oslo in the south to Tromsö far in northern Norway, the King was hunted and harried by German soldiers and, above all, by German bombers. On not one single occasion did the King show fear or falter in his duty of leading the people in their struggle. He went from place to place, unarmed and undefended, refusing even the protection of a small bodyguard, enduring the same privations and the same difficulties as the thousands of ordinary Norwegian folk who rallied to defend their King and country wherever the battle standard was raised.

On the 7th June, 1940, exactly thirty-five years after the famous Storting meeting which led to his becoming King of Norway, King Haakon had to take, in agreement with his ministers, the grave and painful decision to leave his country for the time being so that he might continue the fight from other shores. A lesser man might have considered that honour was amply served by the sixty-two days' fighting against such mighty odds, but the King did not hesitate. In full concurrence with the members of his Government he decided to stake the whole future of Norway, himself and his companions, on the belief that the cause of freedom and democracy which Britain had embraced would triumph in the end.

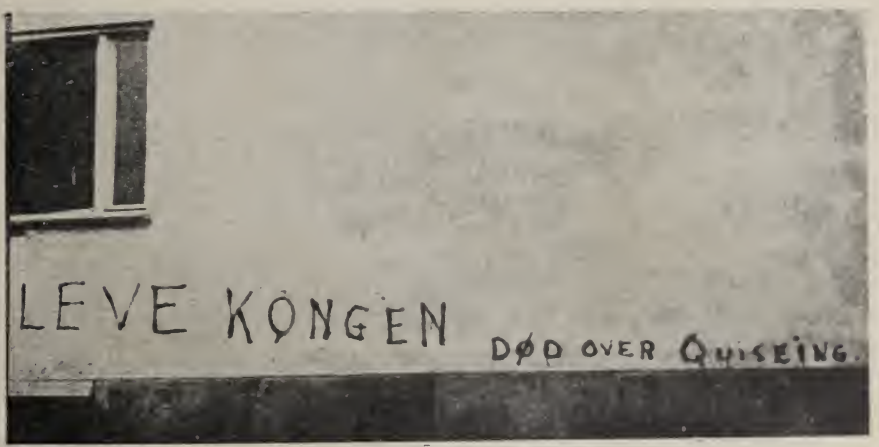
King Haakon of Norway has become a nightmare to the Germans. Photographs of the royal family have been banned by the authorities, and their names must not even be mentioned. But the Norwegians are stubborn. The words "Long Live the King!" and the symbol "171" (Haakon VII) greet the oppressors on every wall, pavement and hoarding; and from hand to hand is passed a special photograph, taken during the campaign in Norway, showing King Haakon together with his son, the Crown Prince Olav, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Norwegian Fighting Forces, General Ruge. Despite the German orders this photograph has a place of honour in every Norwegian home, not only in Norway but in every Norwegian family the world over.

FAILURE OF NAZI PROPAGANDA

When the Germans came to Norway the first thing they did was to take over the controls of all channels of propaganda. The press and the radio were allowed to describe the progress of the war only in a light favourable to Germany. Orders were sent to all editors telling them exactly what to print and what not to print. The last sentence of a detailed survey sent to all newspapers is

Commander-in-Chief of Norway's Army, Navy, and Air Force.

typical of the Nazi system. It stated: "The object of the press is not merely to publish news, but to create public opinion." The papers which were still run by loyal Norwegians used every device they could think of to circumvent the German regulations, but many were "temporarily suspended" or forced to close down



A nightmare to the Germans.

Typical Norwegian Landscape.

Crown Prince Olaf with Norway's Ambassador to Britain.

altogether. The Norwegian Journalists' Association is to-day the best represented in the prisons and concentration camps of Norway. A number of well-known journalists, however, have succeeded in escaping to England and America, where they are helping to convey to the free nations of the world what it means to live under German occupation.

The Norwegians soon ignored the German-controlled broadcasts and listened only to the news sent out by the Norwegian section of the B.B.C. from London. The best time for hearing the news was at half-past six in the evening, and at this time every street in every town and village was empty, as every family had gathered round its radio set to listen to the voice of the legal Norwegian

Government in England. Shortly before the news was due to start, it was quite usual, in a bus or train—especially if there were German officers present—to hear passengers loudly cursing the driver if he were going too slowly, even saying openly: "It is nearly half-past six. We will miss the news from London!"

The best proof of the failure of nazi propaganda in Norway was the confiscation of all radio sets—except those belonging to quislings—in August and September, 1941. But the confiscation of their sets did not stop the Norwegians from getting the news they so urgently wanted. Everywhere—in cellars and barns and in caves in the mountains—men and women listened in secret, and soon the underground press carried the news into every home in the country.

Even before the confiscation of radio sets, the Norwegians had answered the German control of radio and press by publishing their own underground newspapers. The first of these, started in October, 1940, was *Vi vil oss et land — Alt for Norge*!" ("We will make our country free — All for Norway!") How it was possible to undertake such an enterprise successfully inside the ever-tightening net of the German police and Gestapo it is difficult to explain. It was only made possible by the complete trust which Norwegians could have in each other. The quislings in the towns

Norwegian girls have escaped to Britain, too.

At home in England — for the duration.

and villages were so few that they were well known to every patriot and avoided as pariahs. The object of the paper *Vi vil oss et land* was to bring to the Norwegian people all news from abroad and at home that the Germans sought to hide from them. In spite of the Gestapo, whose agents were sent everywhere to hunt down this paper, it succeeded in appearing during six whole months undisturbed. It was printed in a little village far from any centre of communication. A young Norwegian girl took down in short-

Royal Norwegian Government.

In America Crown Princess Martha and her children wait to return again to a free Norway.

hand—both in English and Norwegian—all news which was of vital importance. A few minutes later the editors began their work. Material poured in from every source. Well-known journalists sent to *Vi vil oss et land* articles which they were not able to publish in their own papers because of German censorship. All night long the duplicating machine was at work, and at dawn the paper was ready for distribution in thousands of copies. The problem of distribution was a difficult one, with all means of communication controlled by the Gestapo. The paper appeared at irregular intervals so that it was not possible for the Gestapo to check the movements of those suspected of having anything to do with its publication, and it was under cover of night that shadowy figures, one by one, left the hut where it had been prepared, hundreds of copies packed in rucksacks carried on their backs. By morning the paper was stored in many different hiding places, far from its place of origin. Two days later a small, insignificant

bundle would lie in the hold of a ship travelling along the coast towards one of the large towns. Another bundle would be carried into the heart of Norway. Soon copies would have arrived in many small villages. These copies would be duplicated again, and distributed still further afield. By the end of a week the whole country—from North to South and East to West—would have received copies of *Vi vil oss et land.* This was the first of an important series of secret newspapers. At one time, four such secret papers were being published simultaneously in Oslo.

Every means of resistance was employed by the Norwegian people. The Germans have themselves admitted that wireless engineers built ingenious portable radio transmitters by means of

General Hantseen commands combined forces of Norwegians abroad.

Thousands have escaped from Norway—

which they were able to get in direct touch with the Allies. It was thus possible to send to Great Britain vital information regarding the movements of enemy troops and ships and so enable the R.A.F. to attack most effectively. It was in this way that the British Admiralty received the news that the Bismarck had left Bergen and of the direction it was taking. Shortly after, British planes and warships sent the German ship to the bottom of the Atlantic.

—but they are preparing to return.

We have equipment and experience now.

NORWAY'S UNITED FRONT OF RESISTANCE

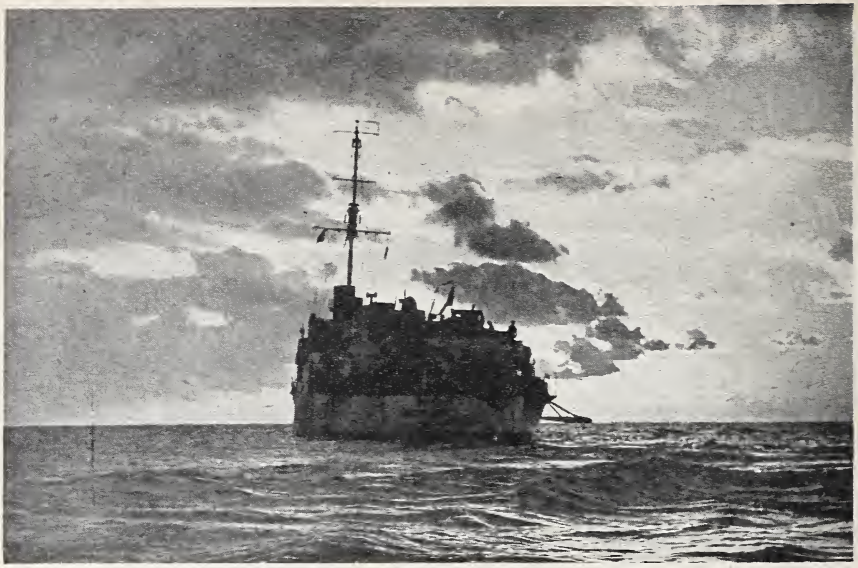
In the meantime, the resistance of all public bodies and organisations was growing in strength, and they were steadily refusing to co-operate with the Nazis. In November, 1940, the Supreme Court of Norway refused to accept the Quisling Government and resigned in a body. When the quislings tried to enforce the teaching of nazi doctrines in the schools, the reply of teachers and pupils was a strike which lasted for several weeks. An attempt to introduce the "Fuehrerprinzip" in the Sporting Associations was equally unsuccessful. They all refused to join the quisling "Sports Front" and sportsmen throughout Norway have maintained an unbroken boycott of all competitions organised by the quislings or Germans. As the Norwegian Sporting Associations number 300,000 members, it can be seen that this opposition was of far-reaching importance. The quislings realised this and tried by every means to break the boycott, but every attempt has met with failure, and the only result has been that Norway's best-known sportsmen and athletics are either in prisons or concentration camps or have escaped to Great Britain to join the free Norwegian forces.

University professors and students, doctors, nurses and other intellectual and professional groups have all played an active part in the united front of resistance. The Norwegian trade unions, embracing 350,000 workers, helped to organise the now-famous

protest of forty-three of Norway's most prominent voluntary organisations—a protest which amounted to a complete denunciation of the nazi regime in Norway. Some 40,000 workers came out on strike in Oslo early in September as a protest against the cutting down of the milk rations and the refusal of the Germans to allow any increase in wages. Workers engaged in German defence works and factories working for German war purposes have adopted the slogan: "Work slowly and work badly!" Cases of actual sabotage in factories and on the railways, and many mysterious fires, have been reported. Cinemas showing German propaganda films are universally boycotted.

The official resistance came to a height in February this year, when the seven bishops of Norway resigned as a protest against a new decree issued by the quisling government establishing compulsory membership of the Nasjonal Samling Youth Movement for all Norwegian children between the ages of ten and eighteen. Control of this movement was vested in the hands of the Labour Service Department, and it was made clear that boys and girls from the tender age of ten could be called up for compulsory physical training and labour service during their "free time." Shortly after, Bishop Berggrav, head of the Norwegian Church, was arrested. Meanwhile, new regulations regarding school discipline and teaching methods were issued by the quisling "Minister"

One day our enemy will be the target.



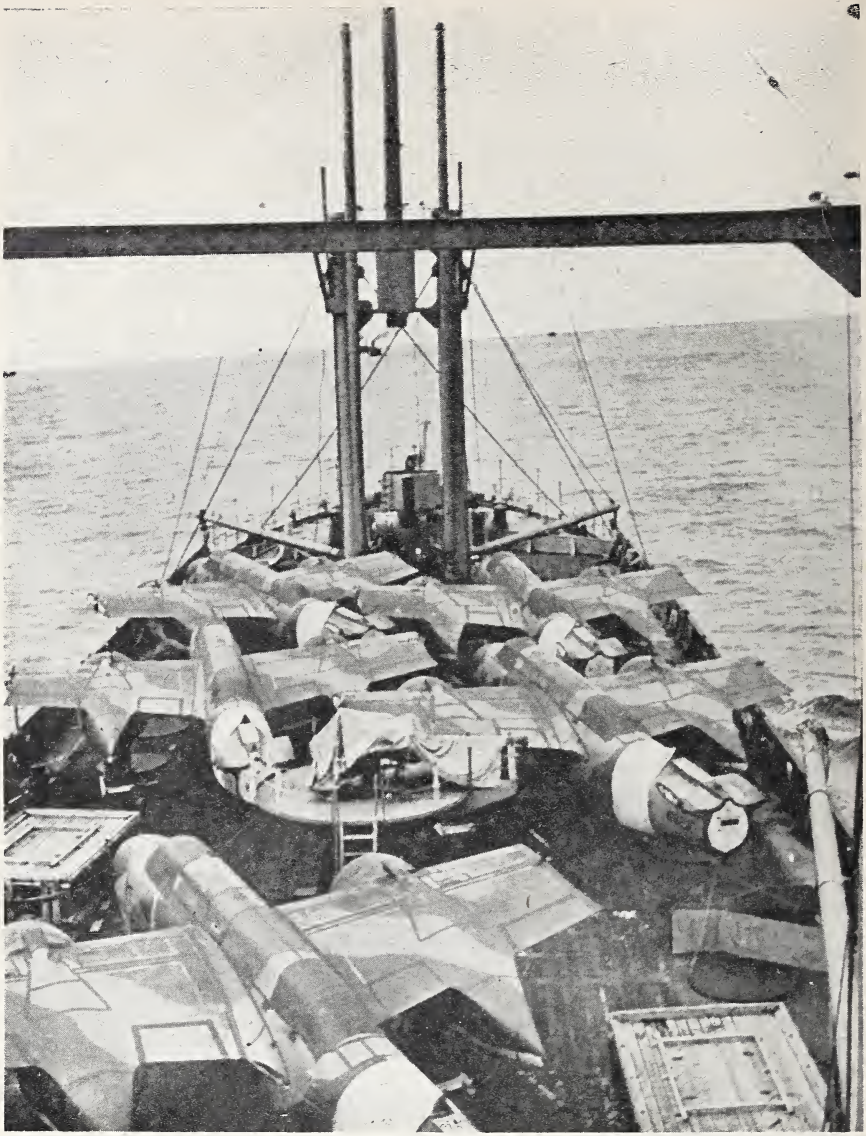
Royal Norwegian Government.

Flying Norway's naval ensign in Atlantic battles.

for Church and Education. These measures provoked a storm throughout the country in which teachers, clergy and parents joined in the greatest wave of protest which has swept Norway since the beginning of the German occupation. Out of 14,000 teachers, over 12,000 sent individual letters to the "Ministry" for Church and Education protesting against the new decrees and resigning from the nazified "Teachers' Front." Following this protest, some 1,300 teachers were arrested, and when the quislings realised that even this was not enough to break the opposition, 500 of the arrested men were selected as special objects of the Gestapo terror apparatus and were sent, under conditions of indescribable horror, to the North of Norway to do forced labour behind the German lines in Finland. The 500 were crammed in the hold of an old ship built and equipped for only 250 passengers. There was no form of heating and very little light. Cold, half starved and in most unhygienic conditions, they made the terrible journey round the North Cape. Many of the teachers were ill before the journey started, owing to the treatment they had received in the concentration camp. They were suffering from pneumonia, gastric ulcers, asthma, bronchitis, hæmorrhage and mental derangement. It is left to the reader to imagine what the conditions must have been on board that ship. But they remained firm. Once again the spirit has

Seafaring Norsemen will not live under Nazi rule.

Royal Norwegian Government



Royal Norwegian Government.

Bearing to every battle zone supplies for the Allies.

triumphed over the ruthless brutality of the Nazi oppressors, and the heroic resistance of the Norwegian teachers has to-day become symbolic not only of Norwegian resistance but of the struggle of the whole civilised world against the suppression of liberty.

THE NORWEGIAN MERCHANT FLEET

The well-known journal, *Motorship*, in an article in January, 1941, wrote: "The Norwegian Merchant Fleet is worth more to us than a million soldiers." The Norwegian merchant marine does, in fact, carry the Norwegian flag to-day on all the Seven Seas, bearing to every battle zone the precious and vital supplies without which the great world struggle against nazism could not be continued.

The Norwegian Merchant Fleet is the most modern in the world, and is second only to that of Great Britain in the world's ocean-going traffic. Two-thirds of the Norwegian vessels are driven by diesel engines and are capable of a speed of from 12 to 16 knots. The average age of Norwegian ships is lower than that of any other merchant fleet in the world. Norwegian cargo vessels have an annual carrying capacity which is 40 to 60 per cent. more than that of a 10-knot steamer.

The oil-carrying capacity of the Norwegian tanker fleet is nearly equal to that of Great Britain's—amounting to over 2,000,000 tons, of which 1,750,000 tons represent modern motor vessels with a speed of 12 knots or more.

To-day, five-sixths of the Norwegian fleet is controlled by the Norwegian Government in Britain. When Germany invaded Norway on 9th April, 1942, every single ship on the high seas or in harbours not controlled by the Axis Powers, obeyed the wireless instructions issued by the Norwegian Government ordering them to make for

Major Ole Reistad commands the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

a neutral or British port. In the meantime, the Germans had wirelessed instructions, through the Quisling "Government," that all ships should make for neutral or Axis ports. But this attempt to create confusion was quite unsuccessful, and the Merchant Marine stood firm behind their King and legal Government. Many even of the ships in Axis harbours succeeded in escaping to join the free merchant fleet. To control this fleet of nearly four million tons, comprising roughly a thousand ships, the Norwegian Government established the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission ("Nortraship"), which is to-day the largest shipping concern in the world.

Owing mainly to the income derived from its merchant fleet, the Norwegian Government is entirely financially self-supporting. Norway pays not only all the expenses of her administration, her social welfare, and of her ever-growing contribution to the Allied war effort, but she also pays all interest on, and amortisation of, her foreign State loans and State-guaranteed public loans. She also continues to support the considerable Norwegian Christian mission activities in foreign countries.

22,000 Norwegian sailors bring petrol, munitions and food to Great Britain and other theatres of war. Forty per cent. of the oil

carried across the seas to Great Britain and other war zones is carried by Norwegian tankers.

The task of the Norwegian sailors is a hard and a dangerous one, and many have already perished with their ships. But these sailors know how vital is their contribution to the common cause of freedom and the liberation of their country.

THE NORWEGIAN FIGHTING FORCES

The Norwegian Government was the first of the Allies to appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Forces. General Hansteen, whose name was an outstanding one in Norwegian military circles, was called to London from Finland, where he had been Norwegian Military Attache, and placed in supreme command of the combined Army, Naval and Air Forces. General Hansteen is only 45 years old.

Forming the nucleus of the Norwegian Forces are all the young men of Norway who have succeeded in escaping from their nazi-occupied country to join in the fight against the Germans. These young Norwegians—coming from all parts of Norway, and from all classes of society—escaped often by means of small fishing boats, across the North Sea to Great Britain. Some, indeed, have

Our Air Force trains at "Lille Norge" in Canada.

Norwegian boys reach Canada via Scotland, Sweden, Russia, India, and China.

been caught and shot, but, symbolic of the indomitable spirit of Norway, numbers of them still continue to arrive every day in Great Britain. In 1941 alone, 4,000 young men and women made the hazardous journey across the North Sea. Others have travelled all round the world—*via* Moscow, Istanbul, Bagdad, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town—in order to join the Norwegian forces. Norwegians in all parts of the world, too, responded to the appeal of their King and the legal Government, and volunteered.

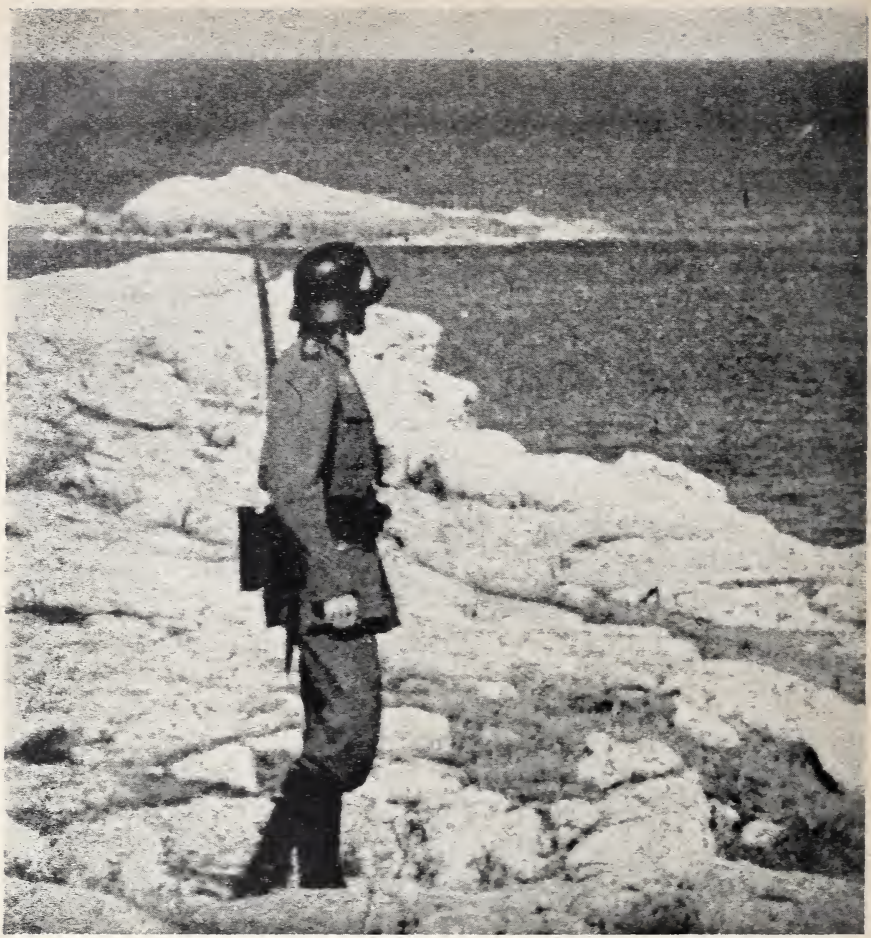
Immediately on the arrival of the King and Government in Britain in June, 1940, an Army Training Camp was set up in Scotland. There the nucleus of a Norwegian Expeditionary Force is being created. The Norwegian Army has been supplied with the most modern arms and equipment obtainable, and the training is severely practical, having in view the special tasks to be undertaken when Norway is re-conquered from the invaders. During their training in this country, these troops, which now number several thousands, are playing an active part in the defence of Great Britain against possible invasion. A detachment from the camp in Scotland participated in the joint British-Norwegian expedition to the Lofoten Islands and to Spitsbergen, and similar expeditions. Another detachment has been in service in Iceland since the autumn of 1940.

The Norwegian naval force now comprises some 60 units of categories, including submarines, 6 destroyers, 4 gunboats, sloops or corvettes, 37 minesweepers and small convoy vessels, 9 smaller fighting ships and 2 harbour service vessels. The whale-catchers, in particular, are very useful craft—speedy, easily-handled ships, able to withstand practically all kinds of weather. Norway had some 70 of these vessels when she entered the war, and a number

of them have been taken over by Britain and the Dominions to be used as coastal patrol boats, convoy guards and minesweepers. All these vessels have been armed and equipped for their special duties. Four of the American destroyers transferred to Britain were placed under Norwegian command. Personnel totals 250 officers and 2,500 men. Naval training centres have been established in Britain and Canada. There is a Norwegian Naval Depot and Training Establishment at Plymouth. Schools for officers, petty officers, radio operators, engineers, etc., have been organised by the Norwegian Government. The naval forces take part in convoying, patrolling and mine-sweeping, and a Norwegian warship carried out the raid on Oksfjord.

Shortly after the capitulation of the Norwegian Army, a large training camp was set up at Toronto, in Canada, to train Norwegian pilots. This camp is called "Little Norway," and 700 airmen are continuously in training there. Many of them have already arrived in Great Britain, where they are in active service with the R.A.F. The first two all Norwegian squadrons with the R.A.F.—one with Coastal Command, flying American-built Northrop sea-planes, and one flying Hurricanes—were formed in August, 1941, and are now on active service. Four more such squadrons are in process of formation, and units of the R.N.A.F. are serving in Iceland.

Ready now to meet the Luftwaffe.



Nazi guards know that we all try to escape.

A DANGEROUS ESCAPE ACROSS THE NORTH SEA

A young Norwegian who has just arrived in England told me how he and some of his friends fought the German propaganda in Norway by means of illegal papers, which brought the Norwegians news of happenings both at home and abroad.

"In connection with these illegal papers," this young Norwegian told me, "I was arrested three times by the Gestapo, on suspicion, but they could not prove anything against me and I was released.

Whenever the sentry turns his back, we work fast and lower supplies for the journey to our boat

Only Nazis have petrol, and we steal a little at a time for the escape.

I continued my work. This was often difficult because my radio set and printing apparatus were hidden far away in the mountains. My friends and I had to carry the papers to town during the night. Here some good friends waited for us and distributed the paper within two hours. The paper was also often sent by mail.

At sea at last, our only worries now are mines, patrol bombers and U-boats.

But it's good to be on our way.

In the country the papers were copied and distributed further. In this way we succeeded in covering a good part of Norway with our paper. Sometimes copies were found by the Gestapo, and several of our friends were arrested.
Yet we didn't give up.

No, not a U-boat this time, but a British submarine.

"After this had been going on for many months the Gestapo at last got hold of the 'inner circle.' Two of my best friends were arrested and are now in concentration camps in Germany. I just managed to escape.

"Two hundred Gestapo soldiers were on my track. They searched the little village where I was hiding. I was crouching behind a mound when they passed by, but they didn't see me. When they had been through all the houses without discovering anything, they went away. Then I crept out and went calmly into the house where I was staying.

"The same evening, together with some good friends, I left for England The only food we had in the boat was stolen by my friends from a German depot. We had taken the petrol from

German cars, and we did not forget to puncture their tires before we left. After three days in the North Sea we reached Scotland. The weather was heavy when we approached the land and the storm was too violent for us to come close in shore. To add to our difficulties, it began to get dark. Suddenly we heard a terrific crash —we had struck a sand bank. Something had to be done. The fishing craft would not stand the pressure of the seas for very long. I decided to swim to the shore to fetch help. That was a cold swim! The waves were so high that I could hardly see the coast, and all the time it was getting darker. But I managed to reach the shore, and next morning we were all safe, and being cared for by friendly Scots.

"Now I am among my friends in Britain, and have one wish only: to return to Norway and avenge my comrades who are suffering in German concentration camps."

Crown Copyright.

With our allies a few of us have already made one trip to Norway.

Crown Copyright

This Quisling whom we captured now knows the meaning of —
LONG LIVE NORWAY — ALL FOR NORWAY.

Printed in Great Britain by W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Ipswich and London.

Warfare in the Air

The R.A.F at war since the Battle of Britain

By S.E.VEALE

Date Due

FEB 1 3 '60 ML
MAR 1 '60 ML
MAY 10'60 AM
MAY 2 '60
JUN 01 '60

FILMS

"Tir ...rld-famous
series ...subjects of
greates ...umentaries
are ful

Americ ...h Wings").
A p ...hers to the
Flyi ...l) Mueller,
Lon ...e. *Second*
Impr

Americ ...A. Navy").
Hov ... how U.S.
sailc ...ip now in
com ...*n.*

Americ ...pares"). A
doct ...l including
a st ...ommentary
by

Austra ...ws how the
toug ... their own
soil. ...lent of the
Aus

China Fights On. A dramatic action picture of a country's regeneration under her warrior leader Chiang Kai-shek and her four-year struggle against Japan. Commentary by Dorothy Woodman, Secretary of the China Campaign Committee. *Second Impression.*

America's New Army. First survey of the amazing growth and strength of America's New Army. Commentary by Captain Buttles, U.S. Army Air Forces.

Canada. The story of Canada, her geography showing the amazing resources she has for her war effort. Commentary by Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of the late Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

Men of Norway. Exciting story of the author's escape to England and a vivid picture of life in Norway to-day. Commentary by a Norwegian journalist.

India in Crisis. Despite the present political difficulties India has a real desire to help win the war. Commentary by Dorothy Woodman.

PHOTOMOUNT
MULTIBINDER
Manufactured by
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Calif.

Men of Norway main
940 53481M534
3 1262 03176 4623

FLARE

FLARE
31262031764623